TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

\$1.400,000 in Gold.

The steamship Star of the West, Captain Gray, as rived Wednesday morning from Aspinwall, with the mais, specie and passengers of the Sonora, from San

Pyanciaco June 21.
On Saturday, 10th, 1 p. m., 1st 24° 35′ N., kor 74º 13, W., spoke steamship Moses Paylor, hence for

Arpinwall, all well, On Monday, 12th, 2 p.m., 1st. 32° 56' N., lon. 73° 48' W., exchanged signals with British bark Point, steer-At 3 p. m. same day exchanged signals with A neri ng N. E.

can offper-ship Kalamazoo, etanding N. W. Left at Aspinwall English Mail steamer Medway.

The following is the specie list of the Star of the Lansburgh & Bro. \$2,794 50 Order. 800 60
Classon & Son. 5,662 60
gmad & Keup. 362 50
Avezaba. 360 66

We are indebted to J. F. Patterson, esq., purser of the Star of the West, and to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for valuable favors.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1858. The main topics of interest in this city and through out California during the last fortnight have been Fraze River, Frazer River, and Frazer River. The Indian war in Oregon, the destruction by fire of three of the largest mining towns of the State, the movements of the Mormons toward our borders, the rising of the peo ple of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties to exterminate a gang of robbers, the Lime Point swindle, the coming and going of the Panama steamers-all these, which might in other circumstances interest the public mind here, have sunk to insignificance, and the people searcely think or speak of anything save Frazer River; but as I shall make it, and its influence on Califernia, the subjects of a separate letter, I shall no # proceed to give you a statement of other California

An intense excitement prevails about San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. Four Mexicans have lately been harged there by lynch law, under charges of robbery and murder, and several others have been arrested and several confessions have been made, going to show the existence of a band of highwaymen, who have committed a number of great crimes within the last two or three years. The present excitement is accompanied by some ill feeling between the Americans and Spaniards. The laster say the Americans have hung an innocent man, named Valenzuela: the former say the Spaniards, who have the majority in those counties, elect bad men to office, and, when on the juries, screen criminals from justice. Jack Powers, said to be the head of the band, has not yet been arrested, and both Americans and Spaniards are after him, and they will make short work when they catch him. The people at Santa Harbara, supposing that he was on board the steamer Senator on ner last trip down from this city, erected a gallows near the landing, and boarded the vessel as soon as she came to anchor, intending to hang him forthwith; but it happened that he was not on board. The Spaniards are particularly bitter against him; they say he was the cause of Valezzuela's death.

There is another similar excitement in Carson Valley. A man named Show, reported to have been lately hanged by lynch law at Honey Lake, in Plumss County, for murder, made a long confession implicating a number of persons in Carson Valley as confederated in an organized band of robbers, and giving the signs by which the members of the band recognized each other. An agent was dispatched from Honey Lake to Carson Valley to inquire whether this information was correct, and on his sfirmative report a company of one hundred armed men rode over from the former place to the latter and arrested seven men, viz: W. B. Thornton, Jerome Thornton, Luther Olds, Orrin Gray, McWade, "Little Ike," and "Kernel." We have not yet heard what has been done with them, except Gray, who has been acquitted and discharged.

A party of white men murdered two Indians at Eel River, in Humboldt County, on the 29th ult., in an attack on a "rancheria" or Indian camp. The cause of the attack was that the camp would not give up some guns which they had. Three of th show the existence of a band of highwaymen, who bave committed a number of great crimes within the

slightly, the former severely. The Humboldt Times says:

"This difficulty with the Indians, like all former enes in this county, had its erigin in, and is traceable to, the disgusting, cornupt and licentious alkance of men, calling themselves white, with Digger squswapractics which originates in the basest of the passiers and the lowest grovelling propensities of human nature. How far degraded a man may become by pasdering to the corrupt and unrestrained propessions of his saimal instincts, and still preserve the outward lineaments of a Christian being and a white man, is best illustrated in that class of individuals who, forestimy their origin, unrestrained by any social ties,

The loses of the Chinese are put down at \$50,000 and the total less is estimated at \$200,000.

On the 4th inst. the town of Mariposa was burnedown. I give you a list of the principal losers:

The total lose is said to be \$250,000. Within less than four weaks three of the most flourishing mining towts in the State—Nevada, San Andree and Maripees—have been destroyed by fire, at a total lose of about \$750,600.

Sunday law has gone into operation, and al The Sunday law has gone into operation, and all business houses and places of amusement are required to be kept closed on the Christian Sabbath. The act has had much influence in changing the habits of the people, particularly in many of the smaller towns, where Sunday was the chief day for visiting and trading. It is not to be supposed, however, that the law will be strictly enforced. In many places it will be entirely cirregarded. At the time the law was passed. I matrioned is a letter to you that a question would arise about the meaning of the word "tavern," which would be interpreted by some to mean "gropshop." The question has arisen, and the Police Judge of this city has decided that the Legislature used the word "tavern" in its American, as distinguished from its English meaning. If this interpretation be confirmed by the Supreme Court, whither the question mast go, the progadops will be overed on Sunday. go, the gregshops will be dored on Sunday, and liquer reling on that day will be confined to the restaurants, ince and hotely. Yesterday (Sunday) the keeper of a public garden, much frequented by Germans on Sunday, had a German

preacher to deliver a sermon in his garden. There was a band to perform sacred music. A very miscallaneous congregation was seated about at tables
drinking lager beer and listening to the services.

The editor of The Jackson Ledger says, in his newspaper, that he has seen some "mummy" wheat raised
in Amador County which bears nine heads on a stray,
and produces wonderfully; four pounds of it brought
from England and sown in Carson Valley produced
2,640 pounds, and one pound of that harvest sown
in Amador County produced 480 pounds of clean
grain.

in Amader County produced 480 pounds of clean grain.

A party of men started from San Bernardino on the 2d i.e., with a drove of 300 Cahfornian marce for Texas, where they intend to sell them.

On the 6th i.e.t., Thomas McNab rode 200 miles in 9 hours and 45 minutes over the Union Race Course, using a number of horses, all of pure Cahfornia stock. On the 6th i.e.t., the British ship Caribbean from Hong Kong, arrived here with 12 Japanese on brand, who were taken from a wrecked junk in is: 43° N. long, 171° W. They had been five months at sea and had suffered greatly. Collector Washington offered to let them go as sailors on the revenue cutter Marcy, where the other Japanese brought to this port in 1850 acre; but the Captain of the Caribbean still has them on his vessel and offers to take them to Japan. It is not yet known what they will do. The Captain of the Caribbean stiret offered to take them to Captain of the Caribbean stiret offered to take them to Canton, but they refused to go there. They dishe the China-

is not yet known what they will do. The Captain of the Caribbean at first offered to take them to Canton, but they refused to go there. They dislike the Cainamen. Their faces are nearer the Canossian than the Chinese type; and they are evidently superior to the ordinary Celestials.

It seems probable, at present, that they will go with the Caribbean the captain of which seems anxious to take them. He has a certain claim upon them. He saved their lives and brought them here at his own expense. After his arrival here the authorities of this place did bething for more than a week to relieve him of his charge, but disputed among themselves whether they had power to provide board and lodging for the forlion strangers. At last the Britiah shipmaster, thicking to benefit his Government and perhaps hopeful of some substantial seward, has determined to take them home, and they are disposed to accept his offer. Heside these twelve, there are three other Japanese in California, one of whom is a porter in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office. He has been here eight years, and speaks English.

During the last fortnight 1,000 Caisese have arrived here.

During the first half of this month the gold deposits

During the first half of this month the gold deposits During the first half of this month the gold deposits in the Mint amounted to 57.485 ounces, while in the first half of May the amount was 80,964 ounces. The failing off of 27.478—amounting to \$500,000, or at the rate of \$1,000,000 per menth—is attributed to Frazer River. These who have gone did not dig \$1,000,000 per menth, but many who have not yet gone have abandoned their claims, and are making preparations. As for the failing off in the number of passengers going eastward, you will see that at a glance upon comparing the number with what it was three months ago.

comparing the number with with a secondary of the proposition made by the Government and favored by Gwin to pay \$20,0000 for a few acres of ground at Lime Point on the north side of the entrance of our harbor for fortifications, is denounced here as a most our rageous ewindle. The land is not worth a dollar an acre in the market.

There was a rumor current several weeks since that 1,500 Mormors were approaching Careon Valley to actile there, but nothing has been said about it lately.

In the case of John C. Fremont vs. The Merced Mining Company on trial before the United States.

actile there, but nothing has been said about it latery. In the case of John C. Fremont va. The Merced Miring Company, on trial before the United States Circuit Court the defendants denied that the plaintiff is a citizen of New-York, as he averred in his complaint. The issue was tried by a jury, and it was proved that Col. Fremont has repeatedly declared in the last two or three years that he would never again make his permarent home in Califonia. The Jury found that he is not a citizen of this State.

The following is a list of applications in insolvency

Place.		Debt.	Assets.
Prancisco	J. Ciark Smith	33,771	36,037
acramento	H. B. Oaborne	16,000	6 200
acramento	Almon H. White	3,104	1,337
Led Bluffe	Harmon A. Good	****	****
led Bluffe	A. R. Barrington	****	****
Downieville	Louis J. Danby	****	
faryaville	W. H. Little	****	****
faryaville	F. W. Getzler	****	****
	Smith E. Ladd		****

Applications for divorce have been made by Daniel W. Ide vs. Azelia Ide, in Red Bluffs, and by Mary Barrington vs. Wm. Barrington, in Maryswille; and divorces have been granted in this city in the cases of Elitia Reynolds vs. Francis Reynolds; M. N. Esson vs. William Esson, Asenith W. Clifford vs. John W. Clifford, Elizabeth Willoughby vs. Roswell W. Willoughby, and John Pensam vs. Rhoda J. Pensam.

THE FRAZER RIVER MINES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1858,

We have had four or five arrivals of steamers from Puget Sound during the last fortnight, and they have brought down a number of letters and several persons from the mines. These letters, and the published statements of the returned miners, contain little positive information as to the extent of the Frezer River mines, but they convey the ides that the diggings, so far as examined, are rich, and that great confidence is felt that they will be found to be extensive. This is the general purport of all the news which we have received since the sailing of the last steamer. We have not heard of any good diggings being found in any place except en the bars of Frazer River, beginning about 90 banks a distance of 80 miles. It is supposed that there are rich diggings on the bars higher up, and on the tributary streams, and on the gullies drained by the main river and the tributary streams; and it is rumored that rich diggings have been found along Thompson's River, and on the banks of the Shushwap Lake, but these suppositions and rumors are very untrustworthy. As to the extreme richwap Lake, but these suppositions and rumors are very untrustworthy. As to the extreme richness of the Frazer River bars, there seems to be no good reason to doubt; at least for those who have an opportunity of questioning the persons and examining the letters from the mines. Among the returned miners is an acquaintance of my own, whom I have always field to be an honest man. He was here in 1849, and knows what the rivers were in 1849. He assures me that Sailor Bar on Frazer River is richer than any har which he prospected on the Yuba—and he any bar which he prospected on the Yuba—and he examined a number—in 1849. The gold, however, examined a number—in 1043. The gold, however, is extremely fine. With a common rocker—which is entirely unsuited to save such fine gold—he made from \$10 to \$50 a day and could easily have made twice as much with a quicksilver machine. Your reader may ask why he left such rich diggings, and he told me his reasons were that he had no pro-visions, and could get none except by paying enor-neous prices; and the river rose so high that the bar was almost covered, and he and his partners could not work in the rich ground. Therefore one partner was left in charge of the claim and the others went down to Puget Sound to get provisions and stores for the Summer's work. This miner

others went down to Fuget Sound to get provisions and stores for the Summer's work. This miser thanks that the bars on the river will be found to be rich to within 50 miles of the mouth.

The above is the substance of the news brought from Frazer River during the fortnight, and taken by itself does not convey any great idea of the golden wealth of New California; but it is nevertheles: considered as confirming previous favorable reports.

As I stated in my last letter, no matter how rich the
mines may be on Frazer River, we cannot expect to hear much favorable news until the water falls, so that men can get to the diggings, and can work

so that men can get to the diggings, and can work them after getting there.

The steamer Surprise, a well-built river steamer, which ran for a time between this city and Sacramento, and afterward (having been fitted up for ocean service) between here and San Diego, is now running between Victoria and Fort Hope. At our latest dates she had made but one trip up the river, but she was advertised to run regularly. The distance from the mouth of the river to Fort Hope is 100 miles; and the last 60 had never seen a steamer till the 8th inst., when the American Surprise went up. The river now belongs within the domain of

till the 8th inst., when the American Surprise went up. The river now belongs within the domain of civilization; and any of your readers who may wish to go by steam to the new mines, can step aboard at New-York and be landed in less than 30 days on hers where miners are now making \$10 per day.

There are two facts which deserve to be held as confirmatory of the rumored richness of Frazer River; these are that none of the miners who have been there deny it; and that of all the persons who have reached the miners as well as of those who

have reached the mines, as well as of those who have started to get there, very few have returned. Prudent men on your side of the world may doubt, but California as a State is convinced. A most wonderful fever is raging. The excitement equals that of 49. There are new seven ocean steamers running to Puget Sound, and as they make about

stages and steamers are crowled on their down singer and steamers are crowled on their down trips. In many places extra stages have been put on, and the steamers from Sacramento to this city are loaded every day, even when extra boats are put on. One day last week 39 passengers left Nevala on the Sacramento stages, and 37 of them were bound for Frazer River. In Sonora, 200 persons are waiting for their turn to come down on the stages, and so it is all through the mides. Every mining camp is losing portion of its popula-tion; some one-tenth; some even one-half. Trade to the interior is at a stand still; the traders and to the interior is at a stand still; the traders and boarding-house keepers, gardeners and farmers of the mining districts are losing their debtors and customers; and as they suffer, so their creditors will suffer. The newspapers of the interior are in spasms about the excitement; they reason against it, the pray against, they ridicule it, and some of the editors would be willing to fight against it, if fighting could be of service. The depression of business in the interior is very great. Property is falling in value, and croakers are promising that the grass shall next year grow in the streets of the largest mining towns. In Sacramento and Stockton there is to life except at the stage offices when the stages is to life except at the stage offices when the stages arrive, and about the steamboats when they go away. Farms and stores are offered for sale at away. Farms and stores are offered for sale at great sacrifices; money is rising in value, and labor likewise. Mechanics and miners are demanding higher wages; carpenters have raised their prices from \$4 and \$5 to \$6 per day; masons from \$6 to \$7; stevedores from \$5 to \$6; hodmen from \$3 to \$4; firemen on the steamboats from \$60 to \$60 per month; and so on through all the branches of employment wherein men are hired by the day. The contractor of the Sacramento Valley Railroad has employed Chinamen because of inability to get has employed Chinamen because of inability to get white men. Many of the quartz mills have stopped, and almost all will have to stop if the present drain

and almost all will have to stop it the present drain continues for two months more.

On every side, at every turn, you hear of Frazer River. Every acquaintance you meet asks whether you are going to Frazer River, or tells how he is going, or would go if he could, and enumerates your acquaintances who are going. The newsparages are full of Frazer River. pers are full of Frazer River.

All the words and all the lines Are 'boat the Frazer River mid

The goods exposed in the streets are marked 'Frazer River," "Blankets for Frazer River," Shirts for Frazer River," "Beans for Frazer River," "Shovels for Frazer River," &c. Here River," "Shovels for Frazer River." &c. Here and there you will see fixed up in front of a store some such sign as this: "Selling out at cost; going "to Frazer River, sure as you're born." Every few days the newsboys run through the streets, shouting, "'Ere's The Extra Alta. Later news "from Frazer River. Gold by the bushel!" The hotels are full of people on their way to the new El Dorado, and they speak of nothing but Frazer River. Occasionally you will hear a snatch of an old song adapted to new tunes:

Oh, I'm going to California—that's the land for me;
I'm going to Frager River with the washbowl on my knee. We had a revival in religion here, but Frazer River knocked it cold. Poeple care less apparently just now for salvation than gold. The Coroner of this city complains that the new diggings have put an end to the suicides. Several literary and political gentlemen of this city have been infected, and have gone off to dig the shining ore; they have forgotten to eigh for the land of Mignon, where the yellow oranges blaze amid the dark green leaves; they would after Byron's lines thus:

Know ye the land, where the gold and the Indian

Really, Frazer River is turning California upside down; it will be changed so that the old residents will scarcely know the place. Our present population is going, and strangers will take their places.

From some of the mining towns more than a fifth

from tome of the maning towns more man a line of the men have already gone to Frazer. Thus, 200 have already gone from Grass Valley, which cast 960 votes last Autumn, and 75 have gone from Volcano, which cast 328 votes. These, however, are extreme cares.

The following table shows the vessels which have gone up to Puget Sound since the excitement arose, with the date of sailing, the tunnage, the number of passengers, and the destination of each:

Ventels	Pare.	Desting.
April 20, at. Commedere, 1,29		ectoria.
April 44, och. Golden State, 154	tute 15 Fr	azer River
April 50, st. Constitution, 520 to	Pr	ort Towne
May 4. st. Patama 1,687 tues		ctoris.
May 4. St. I ALBERTA 1, No. 1 Com.		storie.
May 11, st. Commodore, 1,359 to		Bay.
May 17, bb. Maliery, 291 tune		ctoria.
May 22, et. Patame, 1.127 tuns		
May 27, at. Surprise, 456 tone		etoria.
May 29, bg. Ellenita 182 tuta	******* 60 V	ictoria.
June 4 bk California, 349 tune.	1 VI	cteria
Jute 5, bk. Gold Hunter, 200 to	1.8 Be	it Bay.
June 7, et. Republic, &2 tons	4.7 V	etorin.
June 9, st. Commodore, 1,359 to	120 400 Vi	ctorse
June 10, och Gullietta, 218 tune	85 V	ictoria.
June 12 st. Panama, 1,007 tune		eteria
June 12 ship Georgiata, 460 tur	08130 Vi	ctoria
June 12, sloop Curiew, 12 tuns.	P	ort Towne
June 12, stoop Curiew, 12 those.		ctoria
June 12, bh. Adelaide, 249 tuns.		ctoria
Jute 12, ship William, 522 tuts		eil Bay.
June 15, bk. Live Yankee, 427		
June 17, st. Cortes, 1.117 turs		ictoria
June 17, sch. Koseuth, 47 tone		ort Towns
June 18, sch. Osprey, 75 tens	Vi	ctorie
COMMON POR CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	-	
100 A	4 241	

I send you this table, not as showing the total number of emigrants to Frazer River, but as correct, so far as can be learned from the books of the Custom-House. In fact, many vessels not included for the Frazer River mines; for going to American ports. American vessels are not compelled to report themselves at the Custom-House. Thus the steamer l'acinc, which has carried several loads, le hos p down at all. Besides, some of the vessels who sames are given carried off many more passenge tames are given carried off many more passengers than were entered at the Custom-House; the Cortes, eredited with having 900, had really 1,300 or 1,400, many having gone aboard without tickets. The total number of those who have gone from this Stateby sea is probably about 8,000, and of those who have gone by land, about 1,000. The number of those who have returned is entered at the Custom-House as 160, but is probably 200, including those who came in vessels not entered there. ot entered there.

There are now seven ocean steamers running to Puget Sound, viz: The Cortes, Panama, Republic, Oregen, Santa Cruz, Pacific, and Commodore. Oregen, Santa Cruz, Pacific, and Commodore.
The following sailing vessels are now advertised to sail for Puget Sound, viz: Clipper schooner Golden State, clipper bark D. M. Hall, clipper schooner Emma, brig Franklin Adams, clipper bark Robert Passenger, clipper ship Ann Perry, and clipper barkentine Jennys Ford.

The rush to Frazer has made San Francisco very

lively. At no time since 53 has the city presented such a lively appearance as now; nor has so much excitement pervaded the community at any time since 1849. Indeed, 1849 has come again. California is crazy, and the rest of the world will soon be in the same condition. Commerce is to get drunk (n gold again; emigrants by the million will pour in from Europe; speculation will run over the Union like fiame over a sea of camphene; and indi-viduals will amass fortunes, and the nation gain in wealth with a speed unexampled in time past. This paragraph is inconsistent with what I had before written; but I shall let it stand. I wrete this candidly, presuming, according to principles universally recognized among California miners, that where large bars are rich with fine gold near the mouth of so large a stream as Frazer River, there must be a very extensive gold-bearing district in the valley above; and when I spike doubtingly of the extent of the mines, I was assuming the doubt which a prudent man may, and perhaps should force himself to act upon, and which seemed proper for me as your correspondent to express.

Great interest is felt in the question, which is to be the great city of Puget Sound! Two months

be the great city of Puget Sound! Two mooths age, Port Townsend was the chief port; it was crewded by hundreds of strangers, and its streets were througed with business; but the people of Bellingham Esy published that they would make a trail through to the mines, and Port Townsend was deserted, and Whatcom and Schome raised their heads in pride. Preparations were made for building an immense city; lote 60 by 120 feet in size went up to \$1,000 spices, and many holders would not sell at any price, expecting to make fortunes out of a few square feet; but the glory of Whatcom and Schome has departed, and purchasers of lots are glad to get rid of them at almost any price. The trail is a failure: and since all persons ascending Fraser River must obtain a license in Victoria, and since that is the point whence the Surprise runs to Fort Hope, so Victoria is now the place, and lot specu-lation is very busy there; but there are great rake Victoria has a small, shallow harbor, and two trips a month, they carry away multitudes of all the goods which go up Frazer River must be passengers. The number of persons intending to bought of the Hudion Bay Company. These two go from all portions of the mises is immense. The

foris. Besides, it is said that vessele drawing 20 feet can accerd Frazer River to 30 miles from its feet can ascend Frazer River to 30 miles from its mouth, and if so, the large city will probaby be

there.

The agents of the Hudson's Bay Company have confiscated goods which were being taken up Frazer River without their license; and they say that if the trail were cut through from Whatcom no goods would be permitted to enter New-Caledonia that

There are several things which the British Goverament should do, and which are of great importance to the interests of New-Caledonia, viz: first, to give immediate notice that the Frazer River to give immediate notice that the Frazer River
country will not be covered by the renewed charter
of the Hudson's Bay Company, and secondly, to authorize Gov. Douglas to lay off towns in New-Caledonin, and sell lots with perfect title.

The American Government, on the other hand,
should send out expeditions forthwith to examine,

repair and report upon the various wagon roads from Fort Benten to Puget Sound, and establish forts to protect and assist next year's overland emigration. The price of passage in the steamers from here to Victoria is \$60 in the cabin and \$30 in the steerage; and \$20 from Victoria to Fort Hope.

Types, presses and printers have gone to estab-lish newspapers at Victoria, and you may expect to receive copies of them by the next mail.

The total amount of gold dust which has arrived here from Frazer River is about \$20,000. The last steamer brought \$10,000 to Wells, Fargo & Co.

Preparations are making here for establishing all kinds of business houses in the mines. As an in-stance, I mention that Mr. Still, a newspaper dealer stance, I mention that Mr. Stal, a newspaper dealer in this city since 1849, and well known by name to most Californians, told me this morning that he is preparing to start with a stock of books, stationery and news paper, for a point forty miles above Fort Yale. That country will be developed so rapidly, that nothing but the electric telegraph would suffice to keep the civilized world "posted" as to the growth of its towns and the course of its trade.

Charles Adams, said to have been the first white charles Ausins, said to have the man who mined on Frazer River, was shot dead by his partner, a Mr. McDonald, who, according to report, stopped him with a bullet, while running off with the gold dust which they had dug in partner-

ship.
It is said that fifteen Americans have It is said that fifteen Americans have been drowned in Frazer River; one has been killed by Indians, and one Indian has been killed. The general relations between miners and Indians up to the

present time are triendly.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the Americans Much dissatisfaction exists among the American in regard to the assumption of power by Governor Douglas to forbid persons mining without a license, and to exclude goods from the river unless bought from themselves, and to forbid the navigation of the river except with their consent and by vessels running from Victoria. Gov. Douglas certainly has no express legal authority to do these things, but he probably imagines that he should stretch his powers to meet new circumstances, and he is backed by the commander of the British war steamer S

STATE CO. STATE FLUX.—No sake reported.

FRINITS TUNENTINE—1900 gallons sold at 674c.

FRINITS TUNENTINE—1900 gallons sold at 674c.

FRINITS TUNENTINE—1900 half blin. at 1134.

DRIED AFFLES—50 sakes, ex Mandor, at E@9jc., balloning from the first form.

withdrawn.

For arous — No sales reported.

Liquous — Sales of 100 octaves American Brandy; 25 quarters
American Pert Wine, on private terms.

Grand — No sales reported.

Married.

In San Francisco, June 7, at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, by the Rev. Mr. Blaive, Mr. Michael Hayes to Miss Catharine Toomey.

In San Francisco, at the residence of Dr. L. J. Crapkay, on Thesety, June 8, by the Rev. Peter Magagnotto, Vicer General, Mr. Thomas Lambert, of the firm of Thomas Lambert & Co., of San Francisco, to Miss Francy Mr. Peters of Philadelphia, Penn. In San Francisco, June 8, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Pather Gallagher, Richard News Edition, D. Marson.

In San Mateo County, at Courter's Hotel, May 8, by Justice McCres, Mr. Beut, F. Stephens of Half Moon Bay, to Miss Sophrevia C. Di ke of the same piace.

At Sacramento, June 3 by the Rev. J. W. Ross, Jacob Senteral to Mary Fisher, both of El Dorado Co.

At Stochlon, June 1, James H. Burgess to Baster Jane Peasse. Pearse.

In Serramento, June 1, Mr. Albert Clarke to Miss Mary Ann
Tease, both of Orcwille.

Passe, both of Orcwille.

In San Francisco, before Orrin Bailey, esq., Justice of the
Passe, on the 16th inst., Mr. John A. Zeller and Miss Mary Peace, on the 16th inst., Mr. Jone I., Matthew K. Smith In San Jose, Santa Clara County, June I., Matthew K. Smith to Clara C. Kemp.

in San Jree, Santa Ciara County, June 1, Matthew R. Smith to Ciara C. Kwmp.

At Santa Ciara, June 6, Thomas Boyter to Mary Molloy, In Smith River Valley, Del Norte County, May 11, J. H. Smith to Mary L. Bahey.

In Secremento, June 10, by the Rev. John Quino, Mr. John McNalty to Mite El sabein Benny, both of Negro Hall.

In Sacramento, June 10, by the Rev. J. L. Shuck, Janac C, Dayton to Mary B. Baher.

In Sacnamento, June 9, Mr. John Barr to Mise Margle, eldest daughter of the late Richard Kerren, esc., of that place.

At Sacramento, June 10, by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, Judge N. Greene Curie to Mise Louish Feets.

At Sacramento, June 16, H. C. Smith to Emily Gayon.

At Stocknon, June 9, Myram L. Bird to Lizzle H. Flaher.

At Orcylle, Butte Coulty, June 2, Acetin Morris to Matikla J. Reed.

At Oreville, Butte County, June 6, N. B. Stewart to Leo-ters Gibers.

At Northeast Tewaship, Yuba County, June 8, E. H. Pratt to Lev. R. Bickford.

At the American Ranch, Shasta County, June 9, One of the Martha A. Smaley.
At Soucra, R. M. Chenoweth to Charlotte Parsons.
At Soucra, R. M. Chenoweth to Charlotte Parsons.
At Steckton, Jone 10, William H. Geddes, County Recorder of San Jeagnin, to Cecilia, daughter of Dr. C. H. Oher.
At Oakland, June 13, Major Bamuel Wood, U. S. A., to Miss Jennie G. Kirkham of Sprinzfield Mass.
In San Francisco, June 15, by the Rev E. C. Cooper, the Hon. Cameron E. Thom. Senator from Los Angeles, to Miss Susan H. Hathwell, daughter of Dr. C. A. Hathwell, formerly of Philadelphia, and grandscaphter of the late Hon. John Arndt of Fa.
In San Francisco, June 17, by the Rev John Morre, Jourdaln Bowers of Kertocky to Miss Delia Lancaster of Boston, Mass.

It San Joré, June 8, Mandelata, wife of Mr. Audrew Sekringer, and 32 years.

in Marywille, June 11, Mrs. Mary E. Gear, aged 30 years.
in Marywille, June 12, Mrs. Mary E. Gear, aged 30 years.
in Sar Francisco, June 18, Riebard L. Infant out of Capt. R.
L and Josephine F. Whiting, aged 13 mouths and 19 days.
In San Francisco, June 19, Chitton Curtis, infant son of the Rev. John B. and Matida R. Hill. In San Francisco. Jone 13, Chifton Curris, infant son of the Rev. John B. and Matilda R. Hill.
In San Francisco, June 13, Levi S. Snowbhill, formerly of Spetawood, N. J. aged about 52 years.
In Santamento, June 12, William, son of Thomas and Lucy Hanebrew, aged 6 menths.
In Marysville, June 11, Mugaie Charles, aged 9 menths.
At Fugusy Ranch, Sterra County, June 8, James Gernoc, formerly of New Orieana, aged 39 years.
In Marian County, Oregon, May 1, Geo. V. Chitwood, printer, aged 29 years.
At Napa, June 4, Leander H. Chapman, aged 17 menths and 4 days.

ya. At Pertland, Oregon, June 5, Warren Fuller, a native of New-ork, aged 30 years At Folices, Secramento County, June 4, Infant child of A. A. d Mary Duffe. At Auborn, Flacer County, June 11 Laura O, Sinclair, aged 5 with

At Auburn, Placer County, June 11 Laura O. Sinciar, aged onceths.

At Trinity Centre, June 3, Elizabeth H., wife of Leroy Gregcry, sged 17 years.

At Weaver, June 10, Benny P., son of O. H. P. and Ellen P.
Neuerose, sged 19 year and 2 mouths.

At Lewden's Banch, on the 32 inst., Kechijahn, or George
Washington, a Kanaha, aged about 35 years.

In San Francisco, June 17, at the bouse of Mr. Thos. Tenneut.

Mr. Edward Giles, bookheeper in the house of Mesers. Alsop &
Co., in the Soth year of his age.

In San Francisco, June 17, Mr. Patrick Coffey, a native of Ireiard, aged 38 wears.

iard, aged 38 years.

In Nan Francisco, June 17, Mr. John Hannan, formerly of St. Louis. Mr.

At Coffic Creek, Trinity County, June 3, Emanuel Euce, a native of the Wastern lairs. He was killed by the caving in of a hank. fervada, June 9, Mr. John Smith, aged 26 years. Sucher Fist. Yube County, June 15, Lucy B., daughter of and Serah Dougherty, aged 18 years, 3 months and 13 days.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Our dates are from Valparaise to let and Callao to

Ith June. The opening of Congress will take place the let of June, in which solemn remien the President of the Republic will present his customary message, wherein, it is rumored, he will treat of some important projects of refermation, such as the abolition of the tobacco monopoly so long demanded by the nation. In order to remine it, it will be requisite to tax some other tranches of industry in their introduction and patents, and to make a new arrangement about the stamped represents.

paper.

Among the projects still pending are the following, which will probably be decided in the approaching

Projects researched by Sr. D. Jose Ignacio Lorrain y Lands: on the grant of \$36,000 for removing the baratic entrace of the point of "Constitution," in the Province of Maule: and on the grant of a certain sum toward the furtherance of the foundation of a manufacture of glass bettles in the Province of Maule.

Projects of Sr. D. Jose Victo inclusionaria: on diministing the far on the experiation of copper; on the criabilishment of a mint in Guidera and on the amendment of the experiation of copper; of War of

ext of the existing law on the Councile of War of Geteral Officers.

The Treaty of Union between Call and the other South-American Republics, prepared by the ex-Minister Sr. Versa, and many others equally important.

The indictment of the matter of the North-American frigule Monaco, has had the result we had foreseen.

the Supreme Court has revoked the decision of the Judge, and terminated the affair.

In consequence of an unfavorable sentence proscinced by the same Court in a suit of the Vice-Consul of Sardinia against several sailors of the Sardinian frigate San Jorie, the Vice-Consul has forwarded a protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, rencuncing his charge; and he alleges as a reason for so doing, that the reptence pronounced against him implies a violation of the international laws, and of the existing treaty between Chili and Sardinia.

Sr. Silvestre Ochagavia has been appointed to raise in Europe a loan of \$7,000,000 for the construction of the railways from Valparaiso to Santiago and thence to Tales.

to Tales.

The Cepiapo mines continue in a prosperous condition; latterly several fresh yields have been obtained, and some discoveries made which reveal the inexhaustible riches inclosed in that district.

A severe storm has visited almost all the southern provinces of the Republic, causing some damages and misfortuner.

provinces of the Republic, causing some damages and misfortuner.

Peru is now segaged in a Presidential election struggle, and it is feared that it may take a character as prejudicial to the country as a revolution. The only candidates as yet are Castilla, the present provisional President, and D. Domingo E isa. The latter has put forward his programme, and it is concise and to the point, like a man of business to he is. Castilla depends upon the fact of his having the power in his lands to carry all before him. He had started from I may to the Esuth in one of the national steamers without advising any one, thus gaising a march on Elias in canvassing the Arequips and Taona Districts. Dr. D. Ildefenso Zavala, the Prefect of Taona, had died suddedly; he was a great supporter of Castilla. Echenique, the ex President, and vivanco were in Valparaiso or Santiago. They are both excluded by a decree from even presenting themselves ascandidates for the Presidency; thus as has so frequently happened in Peru, leaving behind the seeds of future revolutions! If one fair, free and uncontrolled election were only for once allowed, at which all the many "Pretendients," who keep the country in commotion, were invited to present themselves, it would certainly go a great way to prevent discontent. However, this never seems to be Castilla's policy.

Busit ces has been active in Arequips since the con-

to prevent discontent. However, this never seems to be Cartilla's policy.

Business has been active in Arequipa since the conclusion of the revolution, and large shipments of goods have been made from Lims to that market.

In Payta, a firur mill driven by steam power, the first of the kind established in Peru, was opened the day the Bilivia passed. It is the property of Washington Booth, eq., of Baltimore, and no doubt will be a good speculation and a great benefit to the province.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

Col. Steptoe's Defeat Confirmed.

NEED OF ADDITIONAL FORCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1858. The report of the defeat of Col. Steptoe by the

Indiane in Oregon is confirmed. The facts of the defeat, so far as they are ascertainable from confused and contradictory newspaper statements-for no official report has been

published-appear to be as follows: About the 20th of April, some Indians, supposed to belong to the Pelouse tribe, stole a number of cattle from the vicinity of Fort Walla Walla, and hilled several white men. On the 6th May, Col. Steptoe started out to arrest the offenders, and to terrify the red men generally by a display of his force, but with no expectation of having a fight. He took with him Companies C, E and H of the First Dragcons, and half of Company E, 9th Infantry, numbering 152 men in all, provided with only 40 rounds of ammunition each. They had two

mountain howitzers with them. On the 11th May, Col. Steptoe, taking the direction of Fort Colville, crossed Scake River, and about this time he received warning that the Spokan tribe had determined to resist his entrance into their country. The force continued to advance till the 16th, when they came to where 600 warriors, painted, armed and equipped for war, and hostile in their attitude, were posted. They were well mounted, armed with rifles, and apparently very willing that there should be a fight. They old Col. Steptoe they had heard that he had come o attack them, and they were ready; and they advised him that he must go back, for if he should attempt to cross the Spokan River, they would attack him. Such was the language of the most pac'fic chiefs, but many of the warriors used very inolent language.

The position of the Indians was such that Col. Steptoe could not venture to attack them, so he turred off to get a better place, but the Indians followed and continued close by until sundown, the dragoons not daring to dismount for three hours fear that the Indians would then attack them. As it began to get dark, the Indians went off, and the soldiers had peace during the night. In the mornirg Steptce determined to retreat, and started back o Walla Walla. The Indians soon made their appearance, following him, and soon a fight began, but on which side, or how, we have no information. The fight soon became general. The Indians seem to have acted chiefly on the defensive; they took positions, and the dragoons charged them often. The American troops were much scattered, and if the published accounts be correct, Col. Step-toe did not manage his battle well. The fight be-gan at ten in the morning and lasted till dark, the troops continuing to retreat till about 4 o'clock, when they came to a hill, of which they took possession. The Indians charged up the hill a number session. The Indians charged up the hill a number of times, but were repulsed. After dark, Steptoe cached (buried) his howitzer and ran. An officer

who was present writes:

"Abandoning everything, we mounted and left the hill at 9 o'clock, and after a ride of nearly 90 miles, mostly on a gallop, and without rest, we reached Snake River at Red Wolf, crossing the next evening."

This retreat was judicious, I have no doubt, for This retreat was judicious, I have no doubt, for the soldiers were out of ammunition, and many of them were greatly scared. In fact, they had exhibited much cowardice during the day, so that the officers were unable to rely upon them. Most of them were new recruits. The Indians, on the other hand, seemed to have an abundance of powder and lead, and were in high spirits, and very bold.

Before crossing Snake River the first time, Col.
Steptoe had sent orders to Fort Walla Walla that Capt. Dent should follow him with a company to the river, and there wait for his return. Capt. Dent obeyed the order, in going to Snake River, and after arriving there and bearing that the Spokana would attack Steptoe, he crossed over and started to join the main force, but before going far he met them on the retreat.

Although a whole day was spent in skirmishing and fighting, and although a number of charges were made by the dragoons, yet only five of the Americans were killed, and, so far as we know, about twenty Indians. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED, 5—In company C, First Dragoons, Brevet Captain O. H. Taylor and private Alfred Barnes; in company E, First Dragoons, private Charles H. Harn ish and James Crezet; in company H, First Dragoons,

ish and James Crezet; in company H, First Dragoons, Lieut. Wm. Gaston.
WOUNDED, 15—In company C, First Dragoons, privates T. C. De May, James Lynch, Hanry Montre-ville, and farrier E R. Birch; in company E Fi at Dragoots, First Sergeant W. C. Williams, privates James Kelly, Wm. D. Micoo, Hariet Metchu, James Healy, Maurice Herly, Charles Hughes and John Mitchell; in company E. Ninth Infantry, privates Orned W. Hammond, John Klay and Gilbert Berger.
Missis a. 1—In company H, First Dragoons, First Sergeant Edward Ball.

In addition to the killed above mentioned, there

In addition to the killed above mentioned, there were three friendly Indiane, who fought with the troops, left dead upon the field.

Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Gaston both fell while

leading charges upon the enemy.

The number of Indians engaged in the fight is variously estimated at from 600 to 1,500, the former

sumber being probably about correct. The tribes engaged were the Spokans, the Courd'Alenes, the Flat Heads, the Peiouse, the Colville, and the Pend d'Oreilles; in fact, nearly all the tribes which visit the district of country between the Columbia and Snake Rivers, within 400 miles of their junction. The total number of warriors of these tribes is about a follows:

Spokes and Colvilles.....

is not probable that two-thirds of the warriors of all these tribes were collected, at a time when it was unknown that there would be a war, and when they could not have had more than a week's notice that their country would be invaded. The Sakimas, who live northwest of Walla Walla, and have never been very friendly to the Americans, took no part in the fight, and the Nez Perces, who live court of the junction of the Columbia and the Snake River, are decidedly friendly.

As to what the future course of the war will be,

are decidedly friendly.

As to what the future course of the war will be, we can only conjecture. Gen. Clark declares that he will prosecute the war vigorously, and he has himself gone to the scene of action, having left here on the 16th inst. He rest up 300 men from this State, and will order others to follow in case there be a prospect for a stubborn struggle. The seat of the war will be in Washington Territory, east of the war will be in Washington Territory, east of the Columbia, where there are very few whites, so that little injury will be done to the settlements, unless other tribes join in the hostilities. Steptoe's defeat took place in Washington Territory, about 120 miles north-east of the junction of the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

As to the cause of the hostility on the part of the Indians, there is some doubt, but probably it was a determination to resist the passage of any whites through their territory. They have heard that there is to be an emigrant road (and perhaps a railroad, shough they do not comprehend precisely what a railroad is) from Fort Benton to Walla Walls, where the white men are to be going to and froconstantly, and they consider the making of such a road as equivalent to a robberty of all their hunting grounds and a subjugation of themselves and their children to slavery, or rather as the forerunner of a total destruction of their tribes. In this no doubt they are right; and while I say the road must be made. I cannot but admire the spirit of the red med, who will die rather than permit it to be made. made. I cannot but admire the spirit of the red men, who will die rather than permit it to be made.

About the time of Steptoe's defeat in the eastern part of Washington Territory, the Chetco Indiana part of Washington Territory, the Chetco Indians in South-Western Oregon were making themselves tromblesome. The Chetcoes lately killed a couple of whites not far from Port Orford, and Lieuthrie went out with sixty soldiers to arrest the offenders. He did not succeed in finding the red men, however, and finally, supposing the Chetcoes had abandoned the vicinity where he was, and not suspecting any danger, ordered three men to take sixteen per mules back to Port Orford. Soon after leaving his camp, they were attacked by the Indians, who hamstrung eleven of the mules, and killed one of the men, Mr. J. H. Baker, formerly of Texas. A few days after this occurrence, Capt. Tichenor, Indian Agent in that district, went out with six men and collected the whole Chetco tribe together—about eixty persons in all—and started with them for the Umpqua Reservation. They however determined, while on the road, to return to their former home, and accordingly, when near Elizabethtown, made a "break" to start back; but fifteen of the "bucks" were killed, and the remainder were taken and compelled to go forward to the Reservation. We have no detailed account but fifteen of the "bucks" were killed, and the remainder were taken and compelled to go forward to the Reservation. We have no detailed account of the circumstances of this break, but so far as I can learn the Indians were unarmed, and did nothing save try to get back to the hunting grounds of their fathers. One account says the killing was done by Tichenor and party; another attributes it to a party of settlers in Rogue River Valley, who were determined to get rid of the Indians, one way or another.

I cannot close this letter without urging the importance of having more troops sent to Oregon and

ortance of having more troops sent to Oregon and Washington. Here is a tract of country 500 miles square, containing about 20,000 Indians, most of them more or less hostile, and to oppose them are only about 800 United States troops, scattered about at a dozen different posts. In Washington Territory alone there are 7,000 Indians west of the Territory slone there are 7,000 Indians west of the Cascade Mountains, and as many more to the east, and nearly all are now, or have been within the last two years, at war with the whites. It is true the settlers are a hardy, brave race, well able to defend themselves when they have a little time to prepare for hostilities; but it is most unjust to them to compel them to keep themselves on a war footing constantly at their own expense, and extremely prejudicial to the interests of the Territory to frighten away immigrants by leaving the settlements exposed to the attacks of the savages. If there had been a proper force of United States troops in Washington Territory three years ago, so that the Indian war might have been prevented, the permanent population on Puget Sound would now be at least twice as great as it is.

NEW-GRANADA

We have dates from Bogota to June 8. El Porvenir of that date says that a mixed Commission, consisting of Schores Brid, Facio, Malo and Possda Gutierres, had been appointed to try and come to some arrangement about the Case-Herran Convencion; but that after two days conference they did not succeed in meeting the desires of Congress; and it adds a hope that on that day (8th) matters would be satisfactorily settled and the Convention approved in its original form.

that on that day (oil) matters and the original form.

A pamphlet entitled "Manifest addressed to the "Nation by some Representatives, on the Case Herran "Treaty," has been published. El Comercio supposes it to be written by Senor Jil Colunje.

An error in transcribing the Constitution has been discovered, and amended by act of Congress.

The correct reading of article 61 is as fallows:
"The term of office of the President, Attorney-General and Judges of the Supreme Court shall be four years. That of the Senators and Representatives shall be two years.

The House of Representatives passed in first debate the law authorizing the Executive power to make war on Ecuador.

Relative to the Case Heron Convention, the Tampo of June 1 says that the Senate insisted yesterday difference of the teaty, and that Ger. Mesquers was very severe on the Secretary of State for yielding to the strong it. e. United Surfaces and the contrary to the week (i. e. Ecuador). As there can be no joint session under the new Constitution to discuss the differences without shelving the measure entirely in case of disagreement, and as the Honse would not it has true this risk, the Tempo thinks that the House will agree to the Senato's amendment.

The same paper, of the 8th, says the treaty was still the tempo thinks that the House will agree to the Senato's amendment.

ment.

The came paper, of the 8th, says the treaty was still pending, being sent backward and forward from one House to the other, without any good being case, and that if it has to pass, the scener at is done the better.

PROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Mail steamship Pailadelphia, Gar-tavus Harrison or miner ding, left. New Orleans on the morning of the 5th fast., arrived off Havana at supriso on the 5th, sailed again for New-York on the night of on the Nth, salied again for New-Tork on the night of the 9th, I aving awaited the arrival of the Granda from Aspinwa'l and arrived here on Wednesday, July 14. The Philadelphia did not enter the harbor of Havana, but remained out at sea during her detection. There was little of interest occurring at Havana. The United States Mail steamship Granda arrived on the

aftersoon of the 9th, from Aspinwall.

The United States mail steamship Empire City arrived on the morning of the 9th from New-York.

The United States steamer Water Witch left Havane

on the evening of the 8th. The United States sloops-of-war Jamestown and

Plymouth were cruising off Havana.

The Philadelphia has had fine weather during the whole voyage, and has made the run from Havana in a little over four days.

DROWNED.—A correspondent at Adams, Jelf-mon County, informs us that two joung men, Edward Bon-ter of Oswego and Hiram Spercer of Belleville, sailed from Henderson's Harber for Sackett's Harbor, Luke from Henderson's Harbor for Sacketts Harbor, and Ontario, in a small sail boat, on the 10th isotaot, and on the 12th the boat was found suck near Henderson's Harbor, with the bodies of the two young men lashed